

Persecution of other persons discriminated against based on national or cultural identity on the territory of the temporarily occupied Crimean peninsula

On December 16, 2020, the UN General Assembly in its revised resolution «Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol, Ukraine» emphasized that the Russian Federation continues to discriminate against Crimean Tatars, Ukrainians, and persons belonging to other ethnic and religious groups, and emphasized the changing demographic composition of the Crimean population and the suppression of national identity

The full text of the analytical report



The instruments of discrimination based on national and cultural identity used by the Russian Federation in Crimea include the following:

 strengthening supervision and control over the activities of the media, especially foreign ones

 closure of Ukrainian schools and classrooms, making it impossible to communicate and study in the Ukrainian language using Ukrainian textbooks

 application of Russian legislation to control opinion and freedom of expression in the occupied territory, identifying "disloyal population"

 renaming Ukrainian names in the Russian way, reinterpreting the historical and cultural features of Ukrainian monuments and heritage

 closure of Ukrainian NGOs, designating specific religious and cultural organizations as terrorist organizations

 artificial displacement of the pro-Ukrainian population from the peninsula

Persecution of Ukrainians and pro-Ukrainian activists



Article 20.3.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation «discrediting the Russian Armed Forces» - conviction for supporting the Armed Forces of Ukraine, expressing pro-Ukrainian or anti-Russian narratives, playing Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar songs

Penalty:

from administrative arrest (5-15 days) and a fine of 50 thousand rubles to imprisonment (maximum 15 years) and a fine of 5 million rubles

450 people were convicted between 2022 and 2023 (as of September 2023)

Media:

Federal Law No. 305-FZ «On Amendments to the Law of the Russian Federation 'On Mass Media'» of 14 October 2014 – sets out the prohibition for foreign persons to establish, own, manage, or exercise control over the media – Ukrainians are forced to shut their media outlets down or change their citizenship and registration in Crimea

Federal Law No. 255-FZ of December 2022 – established mandatory labeling on the products of «foreign agents» – anyone in the Russian Federation who has «foreign influence», especially from Ukraine – stigmatizing the community, forcing Ukrainians to change their citizenship, and closing their organizations. Otherwise, they face criminal prosecution

In total, more than 100 media outlets and individual journalists have ceased their activities in Crimea (either through complete termination or relocation to government-controlled territory)

Ukrainian schools or Ukrainian classes

2014	2021
13.3 thousand students study in Ukrainian language	214 students study in Ukrainian language
400 Ukrainian-language classes	0 Ukrainian schools

Culture

On-going are the following processes:



dismantling



demolition



denomination and alteration of historical/cultural narratives (Russianization)



archaeological excavations with subsequent destruction or transfer of valuables



so-called reconstruction and restoration



expropriation of cultural property